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Sait Lake Tribune Publishing Company

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Sunday, June 10, 1906

If after the discharge of a clerk, the postoffice is still mismanaged, of course another clerk can be discharged.

It is probably the sincere opinion of the packers that bad meat is as good as the best, if it will sell for as much.

The idea that the way to find rest is to rush over the country looking for It is again becoming widely entertained. ____

Most people will always have to take a few chances with their meat, however, as only a few can do their own killing.

Young men should remember that it will soon be too late to make arrangements to secure a lovely June bride this year.

Those going to the Commercial club's annual dinner in dress suits will have to enter the dining-room by way of the kitchen.

However, in the United States Attorneyship matter, the Utah Senators did not do the selfish thing of Welping their party.

Packers do not see why they should reject an animal that has died, as if

It had reached them alive, they would have killed it. Senator Smoot can think of much

pleasanter ways in which to spend a few weeks than in listening to a debate on his case.

When the packers are compelled to admit that they can spoiled meat, they will probably point out that such meat is very nutritious.

It will be difficult for the packers to convince the public that the way in which they conduct their business is not a dirty shame.

Still, there are welf-authenticated cases of weddings occurring on most beautiful June days and not resulting in great happiness.

Perhaps the Utah Senators will exhibit the appointment of Mr. Booth as proof that they can do extraordinary things at Washington.

Some men, in considering whether they should go to church today, should remember that they may have to go trout-fishing next Sabbath

Senator Foraker will submit a minority report in favor of Smoot, not having had time to become familiar with the facts in the case

Whenever Attorney-General Moody wants a certificate showing that he is a man of fine discernment, he can get it from Senator Sutherland.

Having announced his candidacy, Mr. Christensen is sure that the people cannot blame him if they are not hereafter well represented in Congress.

Senator Smoot is quite sure that he is going to like the literary style of the minority report much more than that of the majority one on his case.

Discerning Democratic leaders are pretty well convinced, however, that church interference in politics is to be of the objectionable kind again this

Several attorneys, though, would be willing to make Mr. Booth's career in the United States Attorney's office successful by serving in the position of assistant.

Mr. Howell will get along very well In his campaigning for re-election, un-

less some impertinent person asks him publicly why he should be given another term.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB LETTER.

The letter which the Women's American Club of Utah has formulated to be sent to Senators who will have the decision of the Smoot case is one both well written and absolutely faithful to the facts. These ladies reside in this city for the most part, and understand the situation far better than any Senator can who has not made a special and personal investigation of conditions in Utah, and the evils and corruptions attending the church domination of political and civil affairs.

It is true, as the ladies of the American Club state, that "it is not alone the cry of the Gentile women of Utah" that Smoot be ousted from his seat in the Senate, "but of a large number of the Mormon women." It is certainly true that a very large portion of the Mormon people, both men and women, are thoroughty disgusted with Smoot as a Senator, and also with the sort of politics which sent him to the Senate. Mr. Smoot was wholly unknown in the politics of the State at the time he aspired to this high position. No one for a moment would have considered him in connection with that office or with any other prominent office, on his merits as an individual or on his standing as a public man. His sole strength for the realization of his personal ambitions in this regard came from the church. President Lorenzo Snow promised him the office, and President Joseph F Smith fulfilled the promise made by President Lorenzo Snow. That is all there is to it. It was solely and wholly a church transaction, made in pursuance of the church domination in politics and because the church leaders wished to show their complete ability to enforce their decrees in any matter they took in hand.

The women of the American Club should receive honor and the most earnest support from every loyal person in Utah in their determination to oppose to the uttermost the continuance of an alien force such as Smoot represents and in person in general, in the Senate of the United States.

THE TRADE WITH MR. YOUNG.

The Washington dispatch in yesterday's Tribune reciting the introduction of a bill by Senator Smoot to authorize the Secretary of War to make an exchange of conveyances with Le Grande Young of Salt Lake City whereby the Secretary shall convey to Young 42.3 acres which is now a part of the Fort Douglas military reservation and in addition pay to him \$5000 and receive in return a conveyance for all of section 36 and part of section 2 in township 1, range 1 east, relates to a matter of considerable importance in Salt Lake

The land which Mr. Young proposes to convey embraces the stone quarries of Red Butte canyon and carries in all about 1000 acres. When the transfer is made to the Government, Fort Douglas will then have complete control of the water shed of Red Butte canyon, of the canyon itself, and of all legal rights of entry therein. Heretofore there has been a right of way up the canyon to the quarries owned by Mr. Young, and a right of entry upon the reservation for the purposes contemplated in his ownership, that has at times been the cause of some fraction between him and the authorities at Fort Douglas When the Government gets the land which Mr. Young proposes to convey all that will be done away with, and the military commander at the post will have full authority and control over that whole region.

The portion of the military reservation which it is proposed to give to Mr. Young in exchange for his land up Red Butte canyon embraces something over forty acres immediately north of the University grounds. It is presumed that when Mr. Young gets this land (no particular objection being apparent to the exchange proposed) it will be made an important addition to the city. Presumably it will go into private hands. and will be improved by buildings and otherwise. The land will thus be more valuable to the public than it could possibly be if retained as a portion of the military reservation; and it is not at all important for military purposes

to retain that tract. The exchange would seem to be a good one for all concerned.

THE UINTAH WATERS.

We note the continuance of applinations for water in the Uintah country, and the filing of notice of taking out and use in pretty much all of the streams in that region, and even of Green river itself. The Uintah country is probably the best watered region in the State, but there is serious danger, as we are told, that the homestead occupants may be short of water by reason of the extensive filings that will take for speculative purposes or contingencles of the future the water that the homesteaders now need to apply in the tillage of their farms.

It is a well-settled principle in this State that the natural flow of the streams should be available for irrigating the land along their borders or upon which their waters can be brought to advantage. In a general way, the State laws apply in the taking out and use of the water of the public streams. but the laws are singularly inefficient in the determination of the detailed methods of getting possession of the water that may be applied, and in the conservation of the water for the im-

mediate use of the lands It seems to us that it would be a good idea for the Legislature, at the coming session, to make special provisions for the control of the water in the Uintah country. There is really

an abundance of water there for all the land that can be brought under cultivation; but the question is how to obtain the use of it upon the land in such a way to prevent friction and to bar out those who would take the water merely for speculative purposes. the richest spots in the State, or in the whole intermountain country for that matter, but certainly there should be a better regulation of the taking of the water and more certainty of its availability for the homesteaders who have gone into that region for the purpose of making homes for themselves and building up the country. The State Engineer has some authority under the law in limiting the partition, but when it come to conflicting claims and to the broad question of covering the whole land with the water available, as can be done, his powers are too limited for effective purposes; and it would be a good idea for the Legislature to take charge of the whole question and see that it is settled right.

THE EARLY BOOM.

Mr. Bryan is about to test the truth of the old adage that it is the early boom that kills. There has sprung up recently in the East a tolerant feeling for him that could scarcely have been imagined in his favor ten years ago; for now the Eastern Democrats are actually turning toward him as a conservative! There is no doubt also that there is considerable ground for considering him from the conservative basis. He certainly has learned a great deal in the ten years in the way of caution and regard for settled interests. There were some things carried in the Chicago latform of 1896 that probably Mr. Bryan himself would now condemn as heartily as any one; and then, the country at large has moved almost en masse in the direction of the radicalism which was so fiercely condemned at that time

Missouri and Indiana lead off in the public declaration for Mr. Bryan as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, two years hence. But advance declarations are often deceptive, and the early promise too often withers in the bud. The Bryan strength will not come from promise or adherence recorded this year; but when it materializes, if it ever does, it will be in delegates present supporting him in the convention of 1908. And certainly if those delegates are present from a sufficient number of States to give the nomination, he will be in much better position before the people at large as a Presidential candidate then than he

has ever been before. The Presidential campaign of 1908 will probably not be waged upon any financial question, nor yet upon the tariff; but upon the internal and interstate affairs of our own country. The effort will be on the one hand to take national control of interstate concerns and transportation; and on the other to limit such control to State lines as far as possible, or to avoid such legal control as far as possible. And it will be the flercest fight of any campaign since the Civil War.

"THE TRIBUNE" PREVAILS

A long editorial in a recent issue of a nearby contemporary outside the county, holds as its main theme that "The Tribune stands alone" in its fight for decent politics and American time, the writer of that editorial confesses in it as its opening paragraph, that he "was somewhat surprised recently to hear that among the State press of Utah there is said to be a spirit of criticism and fault-finding against what is known as the dominant church of Utah, using The Salt Lake Tribune as its inspiration and

If it were true that The Tribune stands alone in this fight, It would be all the more shame to Utah. But how it can be that The Tribune stands alone when it is the inspiration and text for a general spirit of criticism and fault-finding against the dominant hierarchy of Utah, we leave for our rural contemporary to rise and explain.

But The Tribune is satisfied for itself that it does not stand alone. Far from it. It has the staunchest, broadest, most public-spirited support of any paper now published in Utah, or that ever was published in Utab. First of all, we have standing with us ten thousand good American citizens of Salt Lake City, free voters, every one of them splendid and patriotic Americans. Then it has throughout the State in growing numbers adherents in every county, almost in every settlement, who write their admiration of The Tribune's course and their concurrence in the general fight it is making against the autocracy of the church and against the hostility which the hierarchic leaders manifest toward American institutions and their determination to work for the upbuilding of anti-American ideas.

For the very reason that our contemporary urges, that the American people of Utah are intelligent, that they are discriminating and are able to distinguish right from wrong, that their impulses in the main are patriotic when they are not warped by the interference of selfish autocrats and treasonable leaders, they approve the course of The Tribune and in increasing numbers are rallying to its standard. These will have things all their own way in this State after a little while, and then even those people who are now whining that The Tribune stands alone and falsely accusing It of sensationalism, abusive methods, and prejudice will be the very ones who will come out and shout that they knew it all the time, that they were on our side of the fence, and that The

Tribune is not entitled to all the credit for the regeneration that has been accomplished.

The Tribune can afford to smile he efforts of the blind leading the blind when both fall into the ditch; it can afford to be generous and share the credit of victory when the victory comes. It will be willing even to for get that a near-by contemporary in a neighboring county was so purblind as to put forth a contradictory editorial which, while admitting The Tribune's widespread influence throughout the State to the upbuilding of proper politics and American patriotism, was still stupid enough to say The Tribune stands alone

BALDWIN AND FORT DOUGLAS.

If it were left to Brigadier-General Frank D. Baldwin, it is evident that Fort Douglas would not be in the depleted condition now reported. He takes note of its favorable geographical position, which has been urged often in The Tribune. Gen. Baldwin states that the War Department realizes that men could be sent from here to any point in the country, as quickly as from any post there is. And he adds the encouraging assurance that "you may look for a regiment or two of the present Philippine contingent when they return:

They will be very welcome here. And ve should say that the soldiers debilitated from their service in the depressing and enervating climate of the Philippines would welcome most joyously an assignment to Fort Douglas. For, it is an eminently desirable post, salubrious, sightly, elevated into the purest of atmospheres, altogether free from malaria, and contiguous to every desirable thing in life. No military post in the country can compete with it in healthfulness, tonic effect, and desirableness on every account.

The Fort Douglas military reservation is of commodious extent, too, affording ample space for military exercises; it has facilities for a target range unequaled in convenience, accommodations, and the points which tend to excellence in marksmanship, the air being pure and clear, and the targets free from any interference or distraction.

With all the advantages, commodiousness, and conveniences of Fort Douglas, it would be an ideal place for the concentration of a regiment or more of infantry, and considerable detachments of artillery and cavalry. It is to be regretted that the Utah delegation in Congress have not been able to impress themselves upon the War Department to the favorable consideration of Fort Douglas as a great military post. A good start was made in this direction a few years ago, but through inattention on the part of the delegation, the interest of the War Department was suffered to wane, and progress was stopped. It is to be hoped that the Department's concern for Fort Douglas may again be aroused, and that the post may be made, as it certainly ought to be made, one of the great, famous, and sought-for military posts of the Government.

BENEFICIAL OFFICIAL AID.

Reading a report in the current number of the Review of Reviews, of the wonderful things done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the ricegrowers of Louisiana and Texas, we institutions in Utah. At the same are reminded anew of the immense service which that governmental agenc has done for the farmers of the whole country. And further, we may say that this great service could be indefinitely extended if the members of Congress would give up their seed-slinging graft to their constituents, and turn over the money it costs, to the Department of Agriculture, to be used by it in further improving the seed supply, in variety and in additions, for use by the farmers. It isn't of much account for the members of Congress to send haphazard and to no special purpose, tons of common, ordinary seeds; but it may be of the very highest service for the Department, if it could get the money, to expend the amount which the miscellaneous and indiscriminate seed distribution now costs, in choice selections of seeds, in experiments to adapt special seeds to special soils and climates, and in the introduction of new and useful forms of plant life, and varieties and species not now known in this country.

This latter is what was of the highest benefit to the rice-growers referred to. The Honduras rice was the variety in cultivation; but it was poorly adapted to the machinery used in hulling. It may be mentioned that American ingenuity was taxed to its utmost to invent or adapt machinery that would do satisfactory work in "thrashing" and hulling the rice. It is of the highest importance that in this process the kernels are preserved whole, for broken rice is not marketable, at a price much above half the quotation for the whole kernel. The Honduras rice showed not to exceed forty per cent of whole-grain rice after it passed through the huller.

Then came Dr. S. A. Knapp, the Government rice expert from the Department of Agriculture. He immediately sought a remedy. It was not to be had in the machinery; therefore, a different species of rice must be had, and he rummaged the world for it, meeting with distinguished success. He found in the Far East a variety-the Kiuchu rice-that met every requirement of the Louisiana and Texas planters It requires less water than the Honduras plant, and yields about 25 per cent more grain per acre; and better yet it hulls from 75 to 95 per cent of wholegrain rice, or double the yield of the Honduras rice. The result is a tremendous increase of production, and immense profits to the rice-growers. The

estimate of Mr. Lanier, who wrote the article referred to, is that there are 21,000,000 acres available for rice culture along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. That would yield rice to the value of \$400,000,000, placing this grain fifth in the list of great agricultural products of this country, the others being in their order for 1905; Corn. \$1,200. 000,000; hay, \$600,000.000; cotton, \$575,-000,000; wheat, \$525,000,000. And in all of these, the beneficial results of the intelligent activity of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are prominently shown.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The striking event in business lines in Utah for the past week was the annual onvention of the United Commercial Travelers at Ogden. The occasion was he both of pleasure and of profit to our sister city, while Salt Lakers co-operated n the heartlest and most whole-souled anner to make the occasion not only successful, but memorable. The conven ion was certainly a great success in ev

The work doing by the Western Pacific Railway company in this city begins to saume tangible form. Work on the new and large depot which will serve the pursees of the Western Pacific and also of the Rio Grande Western is about to begin. The large purchase jointly by the two roads of four hundred acres of the thurch farm south of the city assures plenty of yard room and extensive shops. Construction work westward from this city on the Western Pacific is being ushed with energy and dispatch

Rumors of the coming of the Burlington road to this city are revived, and it is stated that a new and feasible route is being mapped out. There is an old survey said to be almost water level coming into this State from Wyoming, and into the Weber valley through Ogden canyon. This road was surveyed many years ago by the forces in charge of Mr. McLean, who then represented what was supposed to be an extension of the Illinois Central. The best survey across Wyoming and into Utah that was ever nade is reported to have been found at that time.

The Pioche spur from Caliente on the Salt Lake Route is taking tangible form Articles of incorporation of the Callente Pioche Rallway company have been filed in this city under the auspices of President John Weir of the Nevada-Utah Mines and Smelters company, and it is probable that within a very short time the new company will build the thirty miles to connect Pioche at Caliente with the road from this city to Los Angeles. In the meantime work is being actively ushed on the main lines up into the Bullfrog-Goldfield and Tonopah country, and presently all of these camps will be ending their rich ores to the smelters in this valley by this route. The incorporators named for the Callente & Pioche railway give strong assurance that the road will be pushed with energy and dis-

In this city business is active and strong, and though there is a falling off n the bank clearances as compared to those of the corresponding week last ear, this does not mark any particular leterloration in activity or volume of trade. The average increase in the clearings every week since the beginning of he new year has been considerably more than 50 per cent, so that Salt Lake has probably the best record of any city in he West in this regard for the present vent.

The real estate market here is strong and active, with numerous transfers at good prices. The building activity has fully begun, and that the city is growing constantly is evidenced by the fact that no matter how many new buildings are put up, and there are very many, they are besieged for occupancy by tenants before they are finished; at the same time, few of the old structures remain untenanted.

The mines of the State continue their excellent output at the rate of more than two and a half million dollars per month. They are under excellent management, at nce energetic and conservative. fame of Utah mines is bright in all the money centers of the world, and justly so, because they have a record that is unrivaled for continuous dividends and lasting prosperity. The smelters in this valley continue their excellent work reducing the masses of ores sent to them, in a manner that is both thorough and fully up-to-date. All of the best appliances are employed, with the most satisfactory results. The huge new plants at the west of the valley are getting or favorably in construction.

In the State at large, the farming and live stock interests are at full tide. The abundant water assured for the season's farming operations gives encouragement to all, and it also brings the ranges into a better condition than they have been for many years. The large wool clip that has been marketed at unprecedented prices diffuses money throughout the known. In the country at large, the week's re

ports are excellent, the business for May showing splendid gains over last week's figures. The cotton industry has received check from the absence of demand from China, and the accumulation of goods at Shanghal indicates that this trade will not recover very soon. Railway earnings in May were 11.2 per cent heavier than last year. Foreign commerce shows a gain of \$1,346,180 in exports and a shrinkage of \$11.508 in imports as compared with the corresponding week last year. The country can well afford an exhibit of this kind, for it is more to our interest to sell at satisfactory prices than to import at any price. The balance of the trade in favor of this country for the current fiscal year, which ends with the present month, bids fair to exceed all records. The total foreign trade of the country for the same period will crowd very close upon three billion dollars. Industry is well employed, there are no labor strikes, and business failures are

about normal. The operations of the week on the tock exchange show the usual fluctuations, largely speculative, but the enormous imports of gold have steaded the commercial and business world so that there is no uneasiness now apparent, even though speculation should run wild. The shipments of gold from Alaska have begun, and are likely to be larger than ever before. The prospects are that something close to twenty millions of dollars will, within a very few weeks, down from that region to Seattle.

On the whole, the prosperity of the country is fully maintained, and its financial, industrial, and commercial strength was never at a higher standard.

Observer's Observations

I observe that according to the Des-eret News 'it takes time for the truth and the News come uppermost," therefore needs more time.

That either a number of Eastern newspapers are subsidized by the Mor-mon hierarchy or else their editors are grossly ignorant of what they write about.

That hundreds of tourists are won over to sympathize with the Mormon church by the lavish expenditure of money about the information bureau in the Temple grounds.

That the "golden rule" isn't being worked very hard in this country even by professed Christians.

That there is something wrong in the person's life who feels that the world demands a declaration of honesty. That with some people life is ferable to honor, but with the majority death is desired rather than disgrace.

That when a woman "sets" her head she hatches out some most positive convictions. That even that old Sodom of a place

New York City, has cut out Sunday baseball. Next? That Sunday is the busiest, noisiest

id most irreverent day of the week in Salt Lake City. That the claims made for the necessity of Sunday amusements are with

out foundation in fact. That the men and the women who have wrought the best in all that has made America great were brought up under the strictures of the Puritan

Sabbath. That the desire to do a thing creates in the mind the necessity for doing it. That it is not instruction which

people demand today so much as it is entertainment, and this applies to old and young alike. That in order not to be out of har mony with his brethren, Reed Smoot or any other high official in the Mormon church for the privilege of assis ing in making civil laws, is compelled, first, to obtain the consent of a law-

breaker. That they who begin in time ar

ON SUM UTHER THINGS. I observe dat de low down onry niggah am but mighty little better'n de white man what bu'ns him at de stake

Dat ha egecated "coon" know almos as much as de ign'ant white man. Dat dey is mos' alas some one comin

'roun' to see yo jes' about de time de chicken am put on de table. Lahd, how fur a niggah can smell chicken! Dat de colahed man am white nuf to pay de tithin' but he skin am too black to go fru de Mormon temple, and

dey is some coons jes' fool nuf not ter see hit. HOW HE KEPT HIS PROMISE.

ondon Tit-Bits. The story goes that a certain non conformist divine noted for his smok-

of examiners just before his ordina-"Mr. F.," said one of the "your papers are excellent, but there is one thing we object to." Mr. F. asked what it was.

"You are addicted to the evil habit of smoking."
Mr. F. explained that he saw no evil in it, but taking a large pipe from his

pocket, said: "In deference to your opinion, gentiemen. I promise you this: As soon as I have smoked the plug I hold in my hand I will cease smoking for-

They were satisfied, and he was ordained the next day.

Now as he refills his pipe he chuckles and tells you; "I've kept my word. I've got that very plug yet."

FROM THE JOKEMAKERS. Miss Cutting-I saw you on the car

on your way home from the office last Mr. Hogg-Strange, I didn't see you. Miss Cutting-Not at all. I was standing just in front of where you were sitting .- Pittsburg Press.

The Missus-Your cooking doesn't please my husband.
The Cook-I cooks that way a-purpose, mum. Fur be it from me to cause any jealousy in this fambly.-Cleveland

Mrs. Corrigan-A stroke, is it? Will, thin, begorry, yez kin hilp me wid me Mr. Corrigan-Av coorse Oi will, darlint. If the tub breaks down, Ol'll fix it fur yez .- Puck.

Magistrate—Ah! they caught you drunk again, eh? Hobo-No, your Honor. Impersonat-in an officer dis time. I guess dey caught me asleep in a doorway.—Philalelphia Ledger.

Mr. Mose Brown-Miss Azalea, Ah'd jes' like ter see mahse'f as others see Miss Azalea Smith-Jones-Goodness. Mistah Brown! what awful ideas yo' do git inter yo'r haid!—Judge.

THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE [It is announced that the Japanese, who have shown their admiration for American methods in many ways, will now adopt our language also.]

We gottem comin' rightalong.
No matter where ut is,
You bet theysee ut goodanstrong;
They gotta stick to bis.
They gotta have the dope to hand
The same as yoursammin The same as yoursanmine— The kind 'at folks canunderstand; They gottagitinline.

No usatalkin'! It's the stuff! Some langwidges may be Framedup tuh rattle plain enough. But not fer youanne. They gottahave our tellagraph, Our can goods an machines. An talk that cuts the time in half But tells just wottlimeans.

Well, wotchago'n'todo? These days
You gotta watchyer curves,
Urrelse some feller's foxyways
'Ll gittento yer nerves.
Those Japs is Johnnyonthespet;
An' theyc'n use the'r eyes
An' learn the game. I tellyuwot,
Those Japs is gittinwise!

You betchuh! 'Sposen you er me
Has got some speech tuh shed—
W'y, wennysezzit, can't yuh see
Yuh know just wetty said?'
Those Japs is next tuh wottisright,
They gottit doped out fine:
They gotta talk as well as fight—
They gottagitinline!

-Chicago Tribune. THE LITTLE THINGS

Despise not small things. You should know
The value of their fruits.
If you through life would cheerful go,
Despise not small things. You should know
Great oaks from little acorns grew.
From remnants bathing suits!
—Puck

Washington T

THE DRIVER OBEY st. Paul Pioneer Press.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The recent episode at the theater in Washington when the ident's coachman had a different washington when the manager because he wo move his carriage, although was in the carriage and it was for some White House guests an old police sergeant of a its he was stationed at the Hale Ohio station here.

Among his other duties he keep carriages from standing curb directly in front of the attrance, it being necessary to place clear for carriages the coming and going at that police the station of the station

coming and going at that point dent Grant drove to the station one of the incoming trains, officer was in another place riage stopped in front of the When the officer returned he the President's rig standing to waited for it to move along did not move and no one alter officer supposed that the President's gone into the station.

"You know as well as I do to cannot stand there," said the of the President's coachman.

"Do you know whose carriagies" was the only answer of the the box.

That makes no difference. move." But there was no move part of the coachman to stir

"Hawkins," came a voice from
"did you hear what that one
And the head of the President
United States was poked our
carriage window. The

THEY DON'T WANT TOO MA

New York World, "After all," said Representaafter all. said Representa-mer of Chicago, arguing sarmot the beef packers' viewpoint, tude of the packers, so far as inspection law is concerned, tional one. They are not tryl any modifications they do no due them. They are

due them. They are "Yes," broke in Representative, "the attitude of the perminds me of the small boy to the drug store to get 5 can of salts. He watched the drug as that functionary was that functionary lously as that functionary wa 'Bay, boss, don't gimme any m you have to. It's me that's so 'em."

PANTS, NOT BREECH Cleveland Plain Dealer,

They talked over the Preside ing about the man with the his breeches" at a Cabinet me cently. It was held that the th right enough, but that the wr was used, inasmuch as nobe "breeches" now except when of highly tailored riding habit was said that of course

rever patched.
"'Pants' was the right bresident." said Secretary
"'Patch on his pants' should the expression, for it is literative, but is also the in the people, and moreover pa on pants."

SHORTENS HIS DAY Rochester Democrat and Chrestel Senator Spooner has stop-ing. He was mourning his a ing. He was mourning his at the Republican cloakroom, we tor Dolliver, thinking to be thetic, said. "Well, I guess havell admitted that the use of tends to shorten a man's day." That's right." Senator 5 plied. "I find that my days are about sixty hours long."

Here and Th

RELISH AS A CURE-A Chicago Chronicle.

It is not often that a wee without the announcement of system of cure for a physician asserts that he h wonders by simply appeal palate

When a mere appetite when a mere appette had edge on it we call it a relian we have a continued longing article of food which we have call it a craving. The us of dietetics by which the Lasician cures nearly everyth

sician cures nearly everythin a catting and gratifying at at least a relish, for food of ticular kind.

The theory is perfectly Health depends on digestion similation and these proceed our internal organs. The modular are an integral part palate are an integral part of mentary system and the seat extends all the way down the extends all the way down in
the stomach. The saliva doe
and mastication is not per
what we eat excites the saliva
and the stomach does not per
functions unless it also is in
lighted with what is put into
Any one can see that if
bring it about that we should
on drink without not only a

or drink without not only abut a relish and something of our whole systems would changed from what they are of course greatly benefited.

SAKE REAL YELLOW Saltimore Herald

From stricken San Francinews that the wily Japa hather long contemplated marchations and civilization of Their easy victory over the was a premonitory salvo. was a premonitory salvo, have begun in dead earnest, victim will be the United victim will be the Unitar their first weapon will be as is an iconoclastic and inas beverage manufactured in Jamade of rice. One swig of reported, is sufficient to make nary man jump into the air his heels together. Two said the bis his mother-inhis heels together. Two make him kiss his mother-in three will make him leap over the fourth the violtin is usua off to a madhouse. Sake is times as strong as Kentucky and 2,654 times as strong. and 2.654 times as strong as instead of whisky with sugar it makes a drink familiar it makes a drink familia-throughout the Far East as of doom." In combination ice and a dash of bitters it

THE LIFETIME OF A Comparatively few people ringing a bell ruins it. That has a definite length of life, has a definite length of life, so many blows will break. A bell, struck blows of 115 foot force, broke after 11,000 blow pound bell broke after 18,000 550 foot-pounds force. A steet then bell weighing 1000 pounds, but its makers and it could for a lighter blow. culated for a lighter blow-

poison twice as potent as pr